

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 17—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS

Endangered Status for 159 Taxa of Animals

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby determines 159 taxa of U.S. and foreign vertebrates and invertebrates which appear on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, to be Endangered species, pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, 87 Stat. 884; hereinafter, the Act).

BACKGROUND

On May 22, 1975, the Fund for Animals, Inc., requested the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list as Endangered species, pursuant to the Act, 216 taxa of plants and animals which appear on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora which are not already on the U.S. List of Endangered Wildlife.

The Convention was drafted at an international conference held in Washington, D.C., from February 12 to March 2, 1973: it is a treaty for the conservation of wild flora and fauna. Membership is open to all nations, whether interested primarily as producers or consumers of wildlife, that wish to reduce the impact of international trade on Endangered species. The Convention consists of two interdependent parts: the text, which establishes basic principles, operating procedures and organizational implementation; and Appendices I, II, and III which list only those species that participating States agree meet the criteria for inclusion in the appendices. Appendix I includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. No party to the Convention may allow trade in specimens of species included on Appendix I except in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The provisions for export of Appendix I species require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit; the import of an Appendix I species requires the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

The United States Government signed the Final Act of the Conference on March 3, 1973; the United States Senate gave its Advice and Consent on August 3, 1973. On September 13, 1973, the Convention was ratified by the President of the United States, and shortly thereafter the United States deposited its instrument of ratification with the Convention's Depository Government in the Swiss Confederation. By July 1, 1975, the Convention had been ratified by enough nations (10) to enter into force, and the State Department has now been notified of 23 nations that have ratified it.

Acting upon the May 22, 1975, request from the Fund for Animals, Inc., to place

all Appendix I species on the United States list of Endangered Fauna and Flora, the Fish and Wildlife Service published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 44329) on September 26, 1975, a proposed rulemaking that would determine all of the 216 taxa on Appendix I that are not already on the U.S. List, as Endangered species under the Act. Certain necessary conditions of the Act had to be met with regard to final determinations of Endangered species, and based upon those considerations, the Fish and Wildlife Service now issues a final rulemaking that determines 159 of the 216 taxa proposed on September 26, 1975, to be Endangered species. No determinations are made in the present rulemaking on 56 of the remaining 57 taxa for the following reasons:

(1) A considerable amount of data was received on the Mexican beaver (*Castor canadensis mexicanus*), and particularly on the Southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*). Data for the beaver and otter are still being analyzed to determine what action will be taken.

(2) We have been notified by the International Council for Bird Preservation that the Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus* *bylonicus*), Himalayan monal (*Tophopporus imepejanus*), Tibetan snowcock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*), Bengal florican (*Eupodotis bengalensis*), New Zealand parakeet (*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*), and the Principe parrot (*Psittacus erithacus princeps*) may be neither Threatened nor Endangered species. We are holding in abeyance a determination on these species pending clarification of their actual status.

(3) The Governors of the States (and Trust Territories) in which two of the pearly mussels (*Lampsilis satura* and *Epioblasma* (= *Dysnomia*) *walkeri*) and the Marianas mallard (*Anas oustakti*) are resident were inadvertently not notified of our proposal as required by the Act. They are now being notified and a final determination on these species will be postponed until the mandatory 90-day periods allowed Governors for comments have expired.

(4) Seventy-four of the species (45 taxa) on Appendix I of the Convention were plants. Regulations governing plants have not as yet been finalized, and consequently we are delaying action on listing of plants pending their publication.

A determination has been made in the present rulemaking on one of the 57 species not determined to be Endangered herein, the so-called Glacier bear. We have concluded, based on evidence provided by the State of Alaska, that the Black bear (*Ursus americanus emmonsii*) is neither an Endangered nor Threatened species. The so-called Glacier bear is an uncommon color variety of *Ursus americanus emmonsii*. Consequently it does not qualify for listing under the Act.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

A total of 309 letters were received pertaining to the proposed rulemaking

published on September 26, 1975. Five of these letters opposed the overall listing; the remainder favored the proposal entirely, or had only minor reservations. Three of the five opposing letters implied that the Fish and Wildlife Service had not based the proposal on a finding that each species proposed was "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range" as required by the Act, nor had it shown satisfactorily that any of the five factors to be considered in determining a species to be Endangered or Threatened had been adequately addressed. The Fish and Wildlife Service's response to these criticisms is contained in the "Description of the Rulemaking" section of the current rulemaking. The two additional opposing letters to the proposal offered no substantive data or interpretations of the Act to support their views.

Several letters pointed out that *Hippotragus niger variati* should bear the vernacular name "Giant sable antelope" rather than "Sable antelope" as it appeared in the proposal. Also, the range of the species should have read "Angola" rather than "Southern Africa." These errors have been corrected in the present rulemaking.

The State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, presented substantial data to demonstrate that the Glacier bear should not be determined as an Endangered species. These data have been analyzed and we have concluded that the so-called Glacier bear is neither an Endangered nor Threatened species. It is an uncommon color variety of the black bear, *Ursus americanus emmonsii*, and as such does not qualify for listing under the Act.

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department objected to a determination of the Mexican beaver (*Castor canadensis mexicanus*) as an Endangered species. They provided substantial data to support their opposition, and no action is taken herein pending an appraisal of the status of this species.

Of the 309 letters received concerning the proposal, 291 specifically spoke to the Southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*). Petitions signed by many hundreds of persons were received. Only two letters were in opposition to determining this species as Endangered; 289 favored the determination. In support of the listing, several organizations provided voluminous data that are currently being analyzed; one of the opposing letters contained no substantive data. The other opposing letter was from the State of California, which submitted several volumes of information supporting their claim. In view of the quantity and complexity of data received, we are delaying action on this species so that we may more adequately evaluate all the data that was submitted in support of listing the otter as well as that submitted by the State of California in opposition to the determination.

A circus group requested that the Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) and

the Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*), traditional circus animals, be excluded from the final rulemaking, but presented no substantive data to support the request. There are large domesticated populations of both of these species, but the Bactrian camel is extremely endangered, if not extinct, in the wild, and the Asian elephant is very depleted. A proposal to list domesticated Asian elephants and Bactrian camels as "captive self-sustaining populations" may be initiated within the near future.

Several other letters noted errors in spellings and ranges for various species. These have been corrected in the present determination.

As a result of the September 1975 proposal, the Fish and Wildlife Service received only one comment (favorable) on the mollusks. However, all of the mollusks in that proposal, as well as a number of other molluscan and crustacean species, appeared in a Notice of Review published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (39 FR 37078) on October 17, 1974. That Notice of Review received many comments, some pertaining to the species listed in the September proposal. We therefore feel that it is appropriate to discuss comments pertaining to these species even though the comments were not received directly as a result of the proposal but rather from the earlier Notice. Of the comments received on the mollusks, only the Tennessee Valley Authority and the States of Kentucky and Michigan had objections to listing any of the species. These objections, and the Service's response to them are as follows:

The TVA believes that *Dysnomia florantia* is extinct. Isom and Yokely recently reported *Dysnomia florantia* in the Duck River (The American Midland Naturalist, 1955). Isom and Yokely presently are employed or on contract with the TVA. We will consider this mussel as facing extinction until such time as it has been more explicitly demonstrated that it is extinct.

The TVA stated that the subspecific designation *gubernaculum* is of questionable value. Our information, however, is that it is at least a subspecies (Ohio State University Museum of Zoology, Museum of Fluvial Molluscs and others) and very likely a true species (U.S. National Museum).

The TVA stated that *Dysnomia turgidula* was synonymous with *D. deviana* and *D. curtisi*. The animal formerly classified as *D. deviana* now is known to be the female of *D. turgidula* according to reports we have from the U.S. National Museum, the Museum of Fluvial Molluscs and the Ohio State University Museum of Zoology. Records of *D. deviana* were considered in our determination of the status of *D. turgidula*. *D. turgidula* is not synonymous with *D. curtisi*. Even if it were, it would be seriously threatened by channelization and pollution in *curtisi*'s only habitat, the Black River in Missouri.

The TVA synonymizes *Lampsilis orbiculata* and *Lampsilis higginsii*. It considers the total distribution as widespread. Our information from the U.S.

National Museum, the Ohio State University Museum of Zoology and the Illinois Natural History Survey is that these are at least separate subspecies.

The TVA stated that *Lampsilis virens* is probably a form of the widespread *L. anodontoides*. We can find no evidence of this in the recent literature where Isom, Yokely, Stansbery, and others have all considered this as a distinct species.

The TVA considers *Pleurobema plenum* to be a form of *P. cordatum*. It is, however, recognized in the literature as a species by Stansbery, Morrison, Williams, and Athearn, and as a subspecies by Burch, Van der Schalie, and others. The provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 apply to subspecies as well as species.

The TVA synonymizes *Quadrula sparsa* with *Quadrula metanavra*. However, this is at variance with comments we have received from the U.S. National Museum, the Museum of Fluvial Molluscs, and the Ohio State University Museum of Zoology.

The TVA questioned the taxonomic status of *Toxolasma cylindrella* and suggested that it was probably a form of *Carunculina moesta*. Information from Dr. David H. Stansbery concerning soft part anatomy shows that *Toxolasma cylindrella* is a valid species.

The State of Michigan considers *Dysnomia sulcata perobliqua* in Michigan to be *Dysnomia sulcata delicata* and possibly extinct. We have no objections to the name change and have made the correction in the current listing.

The State of Kentucky stated that *Pleurobema plenum* does not seem to be especially rare and is not endangered at the present time. We concur with Kentucky that *Pleurobema plenum* is the least endangered of the mussels listed herein. Nevertheless, data available to us indicate that this species is more properly classified as Endangered than Threatened and therefore it appears in the present determination.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RULEMAKING

Section 4(a) of the Act states that the Secretary may determine a species to be an Endangered species or a Threatened species because of any of the following five factors:

- (1) The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;
- (2) Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes;
- (3) Disease or predation;
- (4) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- (5) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

With regard to each of the species determined by this rulemaking to be Endangered species, there has been a decline in numbers due to factors 1, 2, or 4 above, or to a combination of all three. The United States Government recognized this endangerment when it signed the Convention's Final Act, when the Senate gave its Advice and Consent, and

when the President ratified the Convention. The species determined herein to be Endangered have entered, or could potentially enter, heavily into hitherto unregulated international commerce. Some of these, such as the Clouded leopard, have been exposed to over-utilization for commercial purposes involving the fur trade; others, such as the Giant Sable antelope, have been over-exploited for food and sport. Given the precarious position of each species, international trade is detrimental to the survival of all, but presently no satisfactory mechanism to control or regulate such trade is effectively in operation. Also, many of these species have suffered habitat losses which added to the other factors, creates cumulative effects very detrimental to their survival.

The Convention has now been ratified by a sufficient number of nations to make it operational. As more nations ratify, it should become a stronger international regulator. Until such time, however, the high commercial importance of each of the species herein determined to be Endangered, and the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms to control international trade continue to be factors of major concern. It is primarily for these reasons that the listing action is imperative, e.g., to provide an interim regulatory mechanism to restrict U.S. trade in these species, and ultimately a supportive measure to further insure the intent of the Convention.

EFFECT OF THE RULEMAKING

For foreign species herein determined to be Endangered species, the principal effect of this rulemaking will be to restrict their importation and exportation into and from the United States. Except under permit, it will be unlawful to import or to export any of these species. Any shipment in transit through the United States is considered an importation and an exportation whether or not it has entered the country for customs purposes. In addition, it will be unlawful, except under permit, to deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity any of these species; and to sell or to offer them for sale in an interstate or foreign commercial activity. A commercial activity is considered to mean the actual or intended transfer of wildlife from one person to another person in the pursuit of gain or profit.

All of the above prohibitions will apply to native species herein determined to be Endangered species and, in addition, it will be unlawful, except under permit or in special circumstances, to take such species within the United States. "Take" is defined by the Act as harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Fish and Wildlife Service may issue a permit authorizing any of the above activities for scientific research or for enhancing the propagation or survival of the species determined herein to be Endangered. Persons who may be ef-

ected by this rulemaking are advised to consult sections 17.21 through 17.23 (see FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 40, No. 188, pp. 44423-44425, or the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 17) for details on prohibited acts and permits relative to Endangered species listed under the Act.

The determination of the United States species listed herein as Endangered species will make them eligible for the protection provided by Section 7 of the Act which reads as follows:

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Sec. 7. The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this act. All other Federal departments and agencies shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secre-

tary, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species listed pursuant to section 4 of this act and by taking such action necessary to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered species and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with the affected States, to be critical.

No critical habitat is presently being determined for United States species. That action, if and when it occurs, will be a separate rulemaking.

This rulemaking is issued under the authority contained in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (U.S.C. 1531-1543;

87 Stat. 884). The amendments will become effective on July 14, 1976.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,

Director,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Accordingly, Part 17, Subpart B, Section 17.11 Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below:

1. Accordingly, Part 17, Subchapter of Chapter I, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

In Section 17.11, add the following:

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

Species			Range		Status	When listed	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where threatened or endangered			
MUSSELS							
Birdwing pearly mussel.....	<i>Conradilla caelata</i>	Not available.....	Powell and Clinch Rivers in Virginia and Tennessee, Duck River in Tennessee.....	Entire range.....	E	14	Not available
Dromedary pearly mussel.....	<i>Dromus dromas</i>	do.....	Powell and Clinch Rivers in Virginia and Tennessee.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Curtis' pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) flor-entina curtisi</i>	do.....	Black River in Missouri.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Yellow-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) flor-entina florentina</i>	do.....	Duck River in Tennessee.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Sampson's pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) sampsoni</i>	do.....	Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
White cat's paw pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) sulcata delicata</i> (including <i>perobliqua</i>).....	do.....	Detroit River in Michigan and the St. Joseph River in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Green-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) torulosa gubernaculum</i>	do.....	Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Tubercled-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa</i>	do.....	Lower Ohio River in Kentucky and Illinois, Nolichucky River in Tennessee, and Kanawha River in West Virginia.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Turgid-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (-Dysnomia) turgidula</i>	do.....	Duck River in Tennessee.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Fine-rayed pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>	do.....	Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee, Powell River in Virginia and Tennessee, and Paint Rock River in northern Alabama.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Shiny pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i>	do.....	Powell River in Virginia and Tennessee, Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee, Paint Rock River in Alabama, and Holston River in Virginia.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Higgins' eye pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	do.....	Mississippi River in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois; Meramec River in Missouri; St. Croix River in Wisconsin and Minnesota.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Pink mucket pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i>	do.....	Green River, Ky.; Kanawha River in West Virginia; Tennessee River (Tenn. and Ala.); Muskingum River, Ohio.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Alabama lamp pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>	do.....	Paint Rock River system in Alabama.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
White warty-back pearly mussel.....	<i>Plethobasis cicatricosus</i>	do.....	Tennessee River Tennessee and Alabama.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Orange-footed pimpleback.....	<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i>	do.....	Tennessee River, Tennessee and Alabama, Duck River, Tennessee.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Rough pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	do.....	Tennessee River, Tenn.; Green River, Ky.; Clinch River, Va. and Tenn.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Fat pocketbook pearly mussel.....	<i>Potamilus (-Proptera) capax</i>	do.....	White River, Ark., St. Francis River (Ark. and Mo.).....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Cumberland monkeyface pearly mussel.....	<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>	do.....	Powell and Clinch Rivers (Va. and Tenn.), Duck River, Tenn.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Appalachian monkeyface pearly mussel.....	<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>	do.....	Powell and Clinch Rivers (Va. and Tenn.).....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Pale lilliput pearly mussel.....	<i>Toxolasma (-Carunculina) cylindrella</i>	do.....	Duck River, Tenn., Paint Rock River, Ala.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Nicklin's pearly mussel.....	<i>Unio</i> (possibly <i>Megalotanas</i>) <i>nickliniana</i>	do.....	Mexico.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Tampico pearly mussel.....	<i>Cyrtolania tampicoensis tecomaensis</i>	do.....	do.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Cumberland bean pearly mussel.....	<i>Villosa (-Micromya) trabilis</i>	do.....	Cumberland and Rockcastle Rivers, Ky.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
FISH							
Asian bonytongue.....	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	do.....	Borneo, Banks, Sumatra, Malaya, Thailand.....	do.....	E	14	Do.
Ikan temolek.....	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>	do.....	Menam River (Thailand); Mekong River (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam); Pahang River (Malaya).....	do.....	E	14	Do.

Species		Range		Status	When listed	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution			
REPTILES						
Chinese alligator	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	do	Lower Yangtze River drainage of China	E	14	Do.
Black caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	do	Amazon basin	E	14	Do.
Apaporis River caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	do	Apaporis River of Columbia	E	14	Do.
Broad-snouted caiman	<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	do	Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay	E	14	Do.
Tomistoma	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	do	Borneo, Sarawak, Sumatra, Southern Malay Peninsula	E	14	Do.
African dwarf crocodile	<i>Osteoleaemus tetraspis tetraspis</i>	do	West Africa	E	14	Do.
Congo dwarf crocodile	<i>Osteoleaemus tetraspis osborni</i>	do	Congo River drainage	E	14	Do.
African slender-snouted crocodile	<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	do	Western and Central Africa	E	14	Do.
Siamese crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	do	Southeast Asia, Malay Peninsula	E	14	Do.
Mugger crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris palustris</i>	do	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran	E	14	Do.
Ceylon mugger crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris kimbula</i>	do	Ceylon	E	14	Do.
Philippine crocodile	<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</i>	do	Philippine Islands	E	14	Do.
Spotted pond turtle	<i>Geoclemmys (-Damonita) hamiltonii</i>	do	Northern India, Pakistan	E	14	Do.
Three-keeled Asian turtle	<i>Geomyda (-Nicatoria) tricarinata</i>	do	Central India to Bangladesh and Assam	E	14	Do.
Indian sawback turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i>	do	Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus drainages of India	E	14	Do.
Burmese peacock turtle	<i>Moronia ocellata</i>	do	Southern Burma	E	14	Do.
Geometric turtle	<i>Geochelone (-Testudo) geometrica</i>	do	Cape Province, South Africa	E	14	Do.
Angulated tortoise	<i>Geochelone (-Testudo) yniphora</i>	do	Madagascar	E	14	Do.
Indian flap-shell tortoise	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	do	Ganges and Indus drainages of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh	E	14	Do.
Cuatro Cienegas soft-shell turtle	<i>Trionyx ater</i>	do	Cuatro Cienegas basin, Mexico	E	14	Do.
Black soft-shell turtle	<i>Trionyx nigricans</i>	do	Pond near Chittatong, East Pakistan	E	14	Do.
Indian soft-shell turtle	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	do	Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Nepal	E	14	Do.
Peacock soft-shell turtle	<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	do	Ganges and Brahmaputra drainages of India and Bangladesh	E	14	Do.
Komodo Island monitor	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	do	Komodo, Rintja, Padar, and western Flores Islands of Indonesia	E	14	Do.
Yellow monitor	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	do	West Pakistan through India to Bangladesh	E	14	Do.
Bengal monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	do	Persia, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, South Vietnam, Malay Peninsula, Java	E	14	Do.
Desert monitor	<i>Varanus griscus</i>	do	North Africa to Near-east, Caspian Sea through U.S.S.R. to West Pakistan, Northwest India	E	14	Do.
Indian python	<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	do	Ceylon and India	E	14	Do.
AMPHIBIANS						
Japanese giant salamander	<i>Andrias (-Megalobatrachus) davidianus japonicus</i>	do	Honshu and Kyushu Islands, Japan	E	14	Do.
Chinese giant salamander	<i>Andrias (-Megalobatrachus) davidianus davidianus</i>	do	Western China	E	14	Do.
Cameroon toad	<i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	do	Equatorial Africa	E	14	Do.
Monteverde toad	<i>Bufo periglensis</i>	do	Monteverde, Costa Rica	E	14	Do.
African viviparous toads	<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	do	Tanzania, Guinea, Africa	E	14	Do.
Panamanian golden frog	<i>Atelopus varius citreus</i>	do	Panama	E	14	Do.
BIRDS						
Solitary tinamou	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	do	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina	E	14	Do.
Abbott's booby	<i>Sula abbotti</i>	do	Christmas Island in Indian Ocean	E	14	Do.
Frigate bird	<i>Fregata aedreus</i>	do	East Indian Ocean Islands	E	14	Do.
Campbell Island flightless teal	<i>Anas aucklandica neviotis</i>	do	Campbell Island, New Zealand	E	14	Do.
Pink-headed duck	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	do	India	E	14	Do.
Harpy eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	do	Mexico, Central America, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina	E	14	Do.
Greenland white-tailed eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla greenlandicus</i>	do	Greenland and adjacent Atlantic Islands	E	14	Do.
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i>	do	Europe, Russia	E	14	Do.
Black-fronted piping guan	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	do	Argentina	E	14	Do.
Mitu	<i>Mitu mitu mitu</i>	do	Amazonian Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia	E	14	Do.
Elliot's pheasant	<i>Symaticus ellioti</i>	do	Southeastern China	E	14	Do.
Montezuma quail	<i>Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami</i>	do	Mexico	E	14	Do.
Cuba sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis nestor</i>	do	Cuba, Isle of Pines	E	14	Do.
Black-necked crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	do	Tibet	E	14	Do.
White-naped crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	do	Mongolia	E	14	Do.
Lord Howe wood rail	<i>Tricholimnas sylvestris</i>	do	Lord Howe Island	E	14	Do.
Nordmann's greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	do	Assam, Pakistan, Sakhalin Island, Siberia, Ussunland, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Burma	E	14	Do.
Klar tarunt tsakhial	<i>Larus relictus</i>	do	India, China, Tibet, South America	E	14	Do.

Species		Range		Status	When listed	Spec. rule
Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution			
Mindoro zone-tailed pigeon	<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	do	Philippines	do	E	14 Do.
Bahaman or Cuban parrot	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	do	West Indies (Cuba, Bahamas, Cayman Islands)	do	E	14 Do.
Red-spectacled parrot	<i>Amazona pretrei pretrei</i>	do	Brazil, Argentina	do	E	14 Do.
Vinaceous breasted parrot	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	do	Brazil	do	E	14 Do.
Glaucous macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus glaucus</i>	do	Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil	do	E	14 Do.
Indigo macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	do	Brazil	do	E	14 Do.
Little blue macaw	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Red-capped parrot	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Golden parakeet	<i>Araitinga guaruba</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Hook-billed hermit	<i>Ramphodon dohrni</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Resplendent quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno</i>	do	Central America	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis</i>	do	Costa Rica	do	E	14 Do.
Giant scops owl	<i>Otus gurneyi</i>	do	Islands of Marinduque and Mindanao, Philippines	do	E	14 Do.
Helmeted hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	do	Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo	do	E	14 Do.
Banded cotinga	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	do	Brazil	do	E	14 Do.
White-winged cotinga	<i>Xiphotena alro-purpurea</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Koch's pitia	<i>Pitta kochi</i>	do	Philippines	do	E	14 Do.
Western rufous bumblebird	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis</i>	do	Australia	do	E	14 Do.
White-breasted silveryeye	<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	do	Norfolk Island	do	E	14 Do.
Red siskin	<i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	do	South America	do	E	14 Do.
MAMMALS						
Howler monkey	<i>Alouatta palliata (villosa)</i>	do	Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia	do	E	14 Do.
Golden langur	<i>Presbytis geei</i>	do	Assam, Bhutan	do	E	14 Do.
Langur	<i>Presbytis pileatus</i>	do	Assam, India, Burma	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	do	Tibet, India, Nepal, Ceylon, Pakistan, Kashmir, Sikkim, Bangladesh	do	E	14 Do.
Proboscis monkey	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	do	Borneo	do	E	14 Do.
Gibbons	<i>Hylodactylus spp.</i>	do	China, Burma, India, Assam, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Borneo	do	E	14 Do.
Siamang	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	do	Malay Peninsula, Sumatra	do	E	14 Do.
Giant armadillo	<i>Priodontes giganteus (maximiliani)</i>	do	Venezuela, Guyana, Argentina	do	E	14 Do.
Scaly ant eater	<i>Manis temminckii</i>	do	Africa	do	E	14 Do.
Hispid hare	<i>Cephalopus hispidus</i>	do	India, Nepal	do	E	14 Do.
Beaver	<i>Castor fiber birulai</i>	do	Mongolia	do	E	14 Do.
Australian native mouse	<i>Zyromys pedunculatus</i>	do	Australia	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Notomys aequiflo</i>	do	do	do	E	14 Do.
Chinchilla	<i>Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviensis</i>	do	Bolivian Andes	do	E	14 Do.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus monstrabilis</i>	do	Texas, New Mexico, Mexico	do	E	14 Do.
Spotted linsang	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	do	Nepal, Assam, Burma, Indochina	do	E	14 Do.
Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos pruinosus</i>	do	Tibet	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	do	Italy	do	E	14 Do.
Long-tailed otter	<i>Lutra longicaudis</i>	do	South America	do	E	14 Do.
Marine otter	<i>Lutra felina</i>	do	Peru, Chiloe Island, Straits of Magellan	do	E	14 Do.
Southern river otter	<i>Lutra proocax</i>	do	Chile, Argentina	do	E	14 Do.
Flat-headed cat	<i>Felis planiceps</i>	do	Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra	do	E	14 Do.
Black-footed cat	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	do	Southern Africa	do	E	14 Do.
Costa Rican puma	<i>Felis concolor costaricensis</i>	do	Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama	do	E	14 Do.
Temminck's cat	<i>Felis temminckii</i>	do	Tibet, Sumatra	do	E	14 Do.
Leopard cat	<i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i>	do	Eastern Asia	do	E	14 Do.
Jaguarundi	<i>Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli</i>	do	Mexico	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i>	do	Mexico, Nicaragua	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Felis yagouaroundi panamensis</i>	do	Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama	do	E	14 Do.
Do	<i>Felis yagouaroundi tolteca</i>	do	Mexico	do	E	14 Do.
Marbled cat	<i>Felis marmorata</i>	do	Nepal, Malaya, Burma, Sumatra, Borneo	do	E	14 Do.
Andean cat	<i>Felis jacobita</i>	do	Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina	do	E	14 Do.
Bobcat	<i>Felis (Lynx) rufus cacciniapae</i>	do	Central Mexico	do	E	14 Do.
Clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	do	Southeast Asia	do	E	14 Do.
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	do	India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Ceylon	do	E	14 Do.
Przewalski's horse	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	do	Mongolia	do	E	14 Do.
Mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	do	Southern Africa	do	E	14 Do.
Asian tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	do	Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Sumatra	do	E	14 Do.
Babiroussa	<i>Babiroussa babiroussa</i>	do	Celebes, Tiogian Islands, Buru Island, Sula Island	do	E	14 Do.
Bactrian camel	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	do	Mongolia, China	do	E	14 Do.
Musk deer	<i>Moschus moschiferus moschiferus</i>	do	South-central Asia	do	E	14 Do.
Hog deer	<i>Axis (Hyelaphus) porcinus annamiticus</i>	do	India, Thailand, Indochina	do	E	14 Do.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

24067

Species			Range		Status	When listed	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where threatened or endangered			
Philippine deer	<i>Axis (Hyelaphus) calamianensis</i>	do.	Calamian Islands in Philippines	do.	E	14	Do.
South Andean huemal	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	do.	Chile, Argentina	do.	E	14	Do.
North Andean huemal	<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i>	do.	Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina	do.	E	14	Do.
Pampas deer	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarcticus</i>	do.	Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina	do.	E	14	Do.
Pudu	<i>Pudu pudu</i>	do.	Southern South America	do.	E	14	Do.
Mountain anoa	<i>Bubalus (Anoa) quarlesi</i>	do.	Celebes	do.	E	14	Do.
Lechwe	<i>Kobus lecher</i>	do.	Southwest Africa	do.	E	14	Do.
Giant sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	do.	Angola	do.	E	14	Do.
Dorcas gazelle	<i>Dama dama</i>	do.	South Africa	do.	E	14	Do.
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>	do.	Mongolia	do.	E	14	Do.
Goral	<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>	do.	East Asia	do.	E	14	Do.
Sumatran serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	do.	Sumatra	do.	E	14	Do.
Chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra ornata</i>	do.	Italy	do.	E	14	Do.
Straight-horned markhor	<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i>	do.	Pakistan-Afghanistan border	do.	E	14	Do.
Kabul markhor	<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i>	do.	Afghanistan, Pakistan	do.	E	14	Do.
Chiltan markhor	<i>Capra falconeri chiltanensis</i>	do.	Pakistan	do.	E	14	Do.
Urial	<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	do.	Cyprus	do.	E	14	Do.
Argali	<i>Ovis ammon hodgsoni</i>	do.	Tibet	do.	E	14	Do.
Shapo	<i>Ovis vignei</i>	do.	Kashmir	do.	E	14	Do.

2. Add the following footnote to the end of the table in § 17.11:
14—41 FR ----; June ----, 1976

[FR Doc.76-17040 Filed 6-11-76;8:45 am]